The Kansas City Journal.

Established 1854.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY, Publisher Rialto Bidg., Ninth and Grand Avenue.

Subscription Rates: By carrier, Daily and Sunday, 10 cents per week; 45 cents per By mail. Daily and Sunday, one month

40 cents; three months, \$1; six months, \$2; one year, \$4. Single copies, 2 cents; Daily; 5 cents Sun-

The Kansas City Weekly Journal Published Thursdays, 50 cents per year,

Telephones: Business Office, 254; Edi torial rooms, 812; Kansas City, Kas., W. 22.

Foreign Advertising: The J. E. Var Doren Special Agency, with offices 1320 Ma-soric Temple, Chicago, and 31-32 Tribune Building. New York, sole agent for foreign

Entered at the Postoffice at Kansas City

Weather Forecast for Friday. WASHINGTON, May 26.-For Oklahoma and India: ritory: Partly cloudy weather; showers in north-portion; southerly winds.

ern portion; southerly winds.

For Missouri: Increasing cloudiness, with shower
in borthern and western portions; southeasterl

For Kansas and Nebraska: Partly cloudy weather

IN HONOR OF DEWEY.

Hero worship is not a thing of the past it has simply undergone some practica modifications. So long as there are great examples of courage, resulting in splendid victories, so long the public heart will give grateful and enthusiastic response.

The foremost hero of the nation to-day is Rear Admiral Dewey, in whose honor public demonstration will take place in Kansas City this afternoon. It promise to be the greatest of its kind ever witnessed here. It will be an appropriate recognition of the Manila achievement and will serve to express the patriotism and the enthusiasm not alone of Kansas City, but of the large community of which Kansas City is the metropolis.

The world is especially mindful of its mil Stary and naval heroes. Our victories on the sea have been many, yet they have been of less magnitude than our triumph on the land; but, whether on land or sea, their memory has been kept green by a nation that loves peace, but is not insensit to the glories of war. It was eighty-five years ago that Perry won his great victor; on Lake Eric. That was the first time that the United States captured a whole squadron, and it was the first time that Great Britain lost one. It cost many lives or both sides, but the thrill of Perry's message to General Harrison, "We have me the enemy and they are ours," has not yet spent its force. Until within the last few years the anniversary of Perry's victory was very generally observed in the Lake Erie country. It was made an annual hol

Dewey's victory has a double inspiration being the first decisive battle of the war and the first victory of our modern navy.

THOSE VAMPIRES.

Those bloodsucking corporations, the Pope Manufacturing (Company, of Hartford, and the Cheney Bros., silk manufacturers, of Manchester, have furnished to every employe who enlists in the volunteer army a paid-up insurance policy, in addition to a promise of reinstatement when he returns. It may be claimed that this gencrosity is put on for effect, but the claim erous and patriotic actions are the only ones that appeal to the approval of the American people, and these corporations have the sense to feel it, it is certainly well with the American people. There is no more justice in questioning the quality of a generous act on the part of a corporation than there is in suspecting an indiwidual.

OUR DUTY IN HAWAIL The announcement that congress will

make the Hawalian resolution the special order for next week is very gratifying. Matters have so shaped themselves that the United States must annex these Pasific ocean islands or else assume the posttion in the eyes of the world of being a party to an open breach of international law. Our gunboats are regularly taking coal and other supplies at Honolulu. The Bennington filled her bunkers there last week, and within a few days the Charleston will do the same. The monitor about to leave the port of Sun Francisco and the ships of the Merritt expedition all expect to take fuel at the Hawaiian capital. In short, we are making the islands a base of operations in defiance of international law, and it leaves us open to critician from all the nations of the earth.

Just at present the Washington author ties are finding a great deal of fault with France because of the suspicion that she has allowed the Spanish fleet to coal in some of her West India harbors, and yet there is no difference between the act of France and the act of Hawaii, except that we are the losers in the one case and the beneficiaries in the other. Of course, it is Hawaii that has really committed the breach of international law, as it is her business to observe the requirements of neutrality, but we are morally just as guilty, for we have invited and accepted the assistance of the little republic and we must feel ourselves responsible if any trouble comes to her in consequence.

There is something as touching as it is inspiring in the attitude of the little nation away off there in the midst of the endless seas. The news came the other day that the Hawalian people had decided to open their ports to the Americans for every purpose. The Washington authorities were informed that the American ships could come and take coal and food and help themselves to any and everything which might be needed. Though threatened by Japan on the west and standing in an attitude of defiance to international law, these people have bravely east their lot with the American cause. By their acts they have abandoned the posttion of neutrals while taking on the character of active allies, and this without any agreement that they shall receive American protection if other nations call them to account. Such faith and works certainly deserve to be rewarded, and they will be rewarded if congress heeds the voice of the American people.

However, it is announced from Washington that in the senate the old fight against annexation will be renewed. How the opng senators can justify their opposition under the present aspect of affairs i to difficult to see. If we intend to main-

tain a government in the Philippines, Hawall will be absolutely indispensable as a halfway station. Do the senators expect our government to continue to use the islands without the sanction of the very international law which it is invoking to estop the other nations from coming to the assistance of Spain? Can there be any greater right for the use of Honolulu by the United States than there would be for Spanish use of the English island of Jamaica? Most assuredly not, and it need not be expected that such a use by our government will be permitted without a protest. We must annex Hawaii as her people desire, or else refrain from demanding of her services which are forbidden by the comity of nations.

A BUILDING BOOM. The remarkable activity in Kansas City

milding which has been noticed since the first of the present year, is on the increase The permits, since January 1, aggregate nore than \$1,000,000, which total is not swollen by reason of any particularly expensive buildings being constructed or projected. A large proportion of the money that will be invested this year will be put into residences, this class of buildings being in great demand by reason of the rapid increase in population. Residences are a good investment in Kanses City. At present, excellent bargains may be secured in residence ground, and the cost of material is comparatively low and rentals are good. The attention that is now being attracted to this city as a place of residence and investment will not diminish, but will increase. The activity of the present time has its source in perfectly natural conditions. The absence of fictitious influences is the best guarantee that the activity will continue and that it will grow by what i

A BOON TO FICTION.

Among other valuable byproducts of the present war with Spain is likely to befound a healthier type of fiction than that which has lately been current among us. It is probable that the erotic novel with its unhealthy flush, and the broken winded sociological novel with a purpose, will drop quietly into oblivion together. It is strange that the country's moral sense and its common sense should have suffered these two so long, and all may rejoice that our fiction is reaching out toward the romantic again.

For romanticism is the keynote of th future; the war has decreed it. An outbreak of the military spirit always shines in the making of splendid names in romantic fiction. Men and women love to read of deeds of valor: the charm wherewith Othello beguiled Desdemona is potent still. The recent revival of the Napoleonic legend is proof of the underlying love of a prosaic world for romance. It's a curious story, the way of the fall

of English fiction into the sociological morass. After the giants of the former generation had lost their strength, and just when the newer men were serving their apprenticeship, the Occident discovered Russia. Russia was writing sociological novels, because straightaway discussion of sociology was prohibited by the press censorship. So the sociological enthusiast wrapped up his ideas in a story and sent it on to the censor, and the censor, finding it very heavy reading, would stamp it with his approval, after slight examination, and let it go to press. Thus many treatises on economics and allied subjects went masquerading as novels, to the joy of the writers, who were not story makers, but reformers.

that he could do this sort of thing, too He has done it, and so has his English cousin. Our book stores fairly reek with novels which are not stories, but treatises on theology, on finance, on economics, on philanthropy.

This food has failed to fill. Men are not to-day reading books like "Robert Elsmere" and "Looking Backward." The vogue of the dirty French novel is to be charged to the revolt against the "novel with a purpose." It left the palate eager for anything by way of change, even that which was putrid...

The reason lies not far: It is in the fundamental distinction between science and art. The first appeals to the intellect; the second to the emotions. Now, economics is not emotional; if it is it soon becomes hysterical. Romantic fiction, that which appeals to feeling, is the only kind that has staying power.

Fiction should not be blamed for the follies that have been committed in her name. When a small boy finds quinine in a spoonful of jelly, he does not forswear jelly. He waits for a chance at the original package, and takes his jelly unmedicated. We are thankful that this war spirit is likely to give American fiction readers another chance at the jelly jar.

THE LATEST IN PARIS.

When the French acquire an impetus they are very apt to go headlong. Bicycling was a craze in Paris rather than a growth of a new means of progression, and as soon as something more exciting appears the new French woman, as well as the new French man, goes after it. Automobilism is now the rage, and bicycling is too slow for Paris. The Duchesse d'Uzes, for in stance, has just passed the examination for a certificate authorising her to whirl her friends about the city in a horseless carriage at the rate of ten miles an hour By the way, it isn't a bad notion to re quire people to prove their ability to handle properly any dangerous machine. It might sometimes be demanded in the case of bi-

DEPARTURE OF THE MANILA TROOPS The first United States troops to embark for a foreign clime passed through the Golden Gate into the Pacific Wednesday evening, bound for the Philippines Hitherto our battles have been fought or our own continent. But we are now bent upon an expedition involving the perils of the sea, the dangers of a strange climate and the disadvantages of unfamiliar ter-

ritory. The 2500 soldiers who form the first as signment to Manila must have felt with singular force the gravity of their piedges when they slowly salled out of sight of their friends and of the American shore, knowing that they should for a long time be cut off from communication with home, while some of them, in the inevitable course of events, will never return. The cheerful aspects of the voyage will

be that they are to join the fleet of Rear Admiral Dewey, in practical command o the richest prize of modern warfare. They go to reinforce him and make good the possession of the Philippines. The war in the West Indies has the inspiration of humanitarianism; the expedition to Manila. is fraught with a romantic significance

that can not be lessened by the hazards involved. The exploits of the soldiers who cross the Pacific, like the exploits of our Asiatic. squadron, will be watched with peculiar interest

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Senator Stewart and other silver mine statesmen might engage Mr. Joe Leiter to boost the white metal up to the level of wheat.

The Hon, Jerry Simpson is not the only one to conclude that a statesman can do a better job at fencemending when he has shoulder straps on.

Hawail is not putting on any red tape airs. When a great and good friend wants to coal at her coal yard she simply lets him coal, and invites him to call again.

So far, Hon. Billy Mason has been unable to determine whether the burglars who robbed his house were emissaries of the Spanish government or Washington hotel clerks.

The inhabitants of Manila will greatly wonder at the American language whe the Kansas boys march down Main street and let out a hearty "Rock Chalk, Jayhawk" yell.

There is some disposition to joke at the expense of the numerous strategy boards over the country, but these strategy boards can reply that they are doing fully as creditable work as their contemporary at Washington.

While exceedingly proud of her son in the Philippines, Vermont would respectfully call the country's attention to the fact that he is not her only object of pride. Captain Clark, who has just completed his remarkable journey with the Oregon, is also a Green mountain boy.

Esteemed contemporaries which persist is talking of "the old veteran" can keep right on. After the close of the present war we shall have another army of veterans which will have to be distinguished in some way from the survivors of the civil war. We can call them veterans and refer to the heroes of the '60s as "old veterans."

It must strike the Reno county Populists that Hon. Jerry Simpson is showing remarkable modesty in placing himself a the head of a mere regiment when the nation would so gladly put him in charge of the entire army and navy. The Reno county Populists may have to enter a protest at this self-cheapening of their hero

The country doesn't know whether the Spanish fleet is in Santiago harbor or not. and Commodore Schley, who is guarding the mouth of the harbor, doesn't know any more than the country. That is the conviction which is settling itself down into the minds of the people. If Schley knew he would officially communicate the fac to the department at Washington. He thinks and hopes he has Cervera bottled up, but it would not astonish him greatly to learn that the Spaniard is half way across the Atlantic.

KANSAS TOPICS.

Lieutenant Colonel McCrum is no doubt sorry that he spoke. It is said Governoon Leady gave him the option of becoming a leutenant colonel at once or of waiting ur til the second call, when he would be made cclonel. The second call has come, but McCrum must remain in the position which he first selected.

disappointed in their ambitions, we are re-minded of the case of Major Frederick W. Benteen, now retired. During the war Ben teen became licutenant colonel of a Missouri regiment of colored troops. When the war he was offered a commission as major in the Ninth cavalry, also colored. He dis liked the colored soldiers and managed to make an exchange by which he went back a rank and became captain in Custer's famous old Seventh cavalry. He served twenty-three years as captain and then was promoted to major-major in the Ninth colored cavalry, the very position he had refused at the close of the war! He was so disgusted with the manner in which his military career had worked itself out that he applied for permission to retire, and it was granted. Had he accepted the majorship in the first place he would have been colonel or perhaps a brigadier general a was well known in Kansas, having been stationed at several of the Western post while serving in the Seventh cavalry.

It took Major Benteen twenty-three year to gain one rank, and from this fact it is easy to judge of the slowness of army pro motions in times of peace. A few years ago deutenant George A. Love was retired at ter twenty-four years' service in one of the infantry regiments, and all this time was consumed in passing from the grade of second lieutenant to that of first lie was ten years a second lieutenan and fourteen years a first lieutenant In the civil war he had been colonel of New York regiment and at the reorganiza tion of the army in 1867 he accepted place as second lieutenant. He was retired because he had reached the age limit o 62 years.

There are several circumstances unde which an army officer may be retired, either upon his own application or by ciection of a board which finds him pos sessed of some disability. When an officer has served forty consecutive years he is entitled to retirement upon his own ap-plication. After he has served thirty years ne may, upon his own application, in the discretion of the president, be so retired In the first instance it is his right; in the second a conditional privilege. An officer placed on the retired list for any reason is entitled to three-fourths of his regular pay so long as he may live. The published schedules of officers' pay are usually miseading, from the fact that for each five years of service every commissioned office receives 10 per cent increase in his pay un-til a limit of 40 per cent, increase has beer reached. For example, let us suppose the case of a captain who has served twent rears and then been retired. The pay is rank, if in infantry, is \$1 500 a year. His twenty years' service entitles him to an in crease of 40 per cent, making his annua pay \$2,520. When he retires he loses 25 pe ent, or \$630, leaving his net pay at \$1,890, o \$90 more than the original pay of his rank It thus is made clear that Uncle Sam take pretty good care of his ancient or disable army officers.

The increase in pay is not reserved alone for the officers. Each private is entitled to enlistment, \$1 more in his fourth year, and \$1 more in his fifth year, making in all \$2 increase per month in the afth year. This increase is kept by the government as "retained pay" and goes to the private in a lump when he is mustered out of the servce. In case he should re-enlist within thirty days after the expiration of his first enlistment he is entitled to receive right along the \$3 per month increase. Under this law the volunteers, who have enlisted for two years, cannot be entitled to an crease in pay unless they re-enlist.

In answering a query from a reader the to a change in the law. Our question wanted to know what provision the govern ment had made for getting a soldier hom after he had been discharged in some dis-tant part of the country. The government

provides for the expenses of such a soldier through a rather novel method. The soldier is allowed in cash the amount of his wages rations, etc., for the period of time he would occupy in walking home at the rate of twenty-five miles a day. This law was first adopted in 1812, when walking or horse-back riding was about the only means of transportation, and it has stood until this day with only a change in the number of miles a soldier is supposed to walk. Up to 1864 it was thirty miles a day, but at that date it was changed to twenty-five miles a day. It may be interesting to consider what money would thus be paid to a Kansas soldier who received his discharge at Manila. Estimating the distance from To-peka to Manila at 9,000 miles, it would take the soldier at twenty-five miles a day 300 days to reach Topeka. For this period his pay would amount to \$156, his rations to \$162, and his clothing to \$60, or a grand total of \$78. It is apparent that he would receive considerable more than enough to pay a first class passage home. However, the government reserves the right to transport regiments to the place of enlistment before discharging them, and this would probably be done in the Manila case.

The daily ration issued to each private soldier is composed of one pound and a quarter of beef or three-quarters of a ound of pork and eighteen ounces of bread or flour. In addition the soldier receives for each 100 rations ten pounds of coffee, fifteen pounds of sugar, two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four ounces of pep-per, four pounds of soap and one pound and a half of candles. Of course, this is not the exact proportion in which subsist-ence is drawn, nor does the list include all the things issued in the way of food. Vegetables in some form are always pro vided, though everything not mention the above list must be subtracted in value from the staple ration. While this ration was established by an act of congress i is provided that the secretary of war may change it at will, "provided that the same shall be acceptable to the men."

It may not generally be known that for many years the general government has conducted a savings bank for the accommodation of certain citizens. An act of congress of the date of May 15, 1872, provides that any soldier in the army may deposit with any paymaster his savings in sums not less than \$5, and it shall be the duty of the paymaster to supply the soldier with a deposit book, in which are entered the amounts of his deposits. When the deposits have reached the sum of \$50 the government is required to pay the depositor interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. Having once deposited a sum of money, the depositor is not permitted of money, the depositor is not permitted to draw it until the date of his discharge The deposits are exempt from attachmen for debt, but they forfelt to the government if the depositor deserts from the awny. The government assumes the responsibility for all such deposits and a defaulting paymaster can work the soldiers no injury. Paymaster Rucker once told the writer that about 30 per cent of the enlisted men in the regular army availed themselves of this privilege.

Governor Leedy made one bad break through an ignorance of the laws governing the army. The revised statutes con-tain this provision: "No person shall be as regimental or post chaplai appointed until he shall furnish proof that he is regularly ordained minister of some religious denomination and in good standing at the time of his appointment." Gov-ernor Leedy appointed one chaplain who was not in good standing with the govern-ing body of his denomination. We refer to Rev. Biddison, who is chaplain of the Twenty-second regiment, and who was excelled from the Methodist conference short time since for conduct unbecon ninister. Biddison was chaplain of the first Populist state senate and scandalise everybody by making political speeches in the form of prayers to the Almighty Even the Pops could not stand his praying and he was transferred to the position of enrolling clerk. When expelled from the Methodist conference he was serving as pastor of a church in Marshall county.

It is to be hoped that in responding to the second call of the president Govor Leedy will exe than he did in getting the first three Kan sas regiments in the field. If he desires to raise the two new regiments with little worry and trouble to himself and with a celerity that will make Kansas proud, the way lies open before him. In the first place he should dall for the national guard companies left behind in the first enlistment, instructing each captain to recruit his company up to the maximum. In the dependent companies which have been organized over Kansas by competent and ambitious men who looked forward to this emergency. In the third place he should ommission men to go out and raise any companies which may be needed to fill the quota without any more folly about township lines and local apportionments. In the fourth and last place he should forget that there are in the world any such creatures as Republicans, Populists Democrats. If he can rally enough patritism to equip the new Kansas regiments with experienced and competent officer without inquiring into their politics he will win the esteem and applause of every good citizen of the state.

"There isn't a solitary soldier in this command," writes a Kansas boy from San Francisco, "who has regretted his step in joining the army or who will regret it come what may." This noble sentimen nust stir the depths of the Kansas heart, but still the vague impression intrudes it self that inside of four hours after the troops have put to sea a vast majority of the Kansas boys will regret that they are

Mr. W. J. Bailey informs Topics that he has been injured and humiliated through the unauthorized announcement that he regards himself as a "receptive" candidate for congressman-at-large. "I am just ; plain ordinary candidate," says he, ' out any frills or furbelows."

Business and Politics With France. From the New York Press.

If the pepublic of France has any friends in the United States government they will be well advised to keep the purely com mercial subject of the exposition appropr ation bill quite clear from the general field of Franco-American political relations. If any large number of American exhibitors really intend to take part in the show am ple provision should, of course, be made to give public countenance and assistance to them. The thing is a business matter en-tirely. If we can sell more goods to France by showing samples at her fair we ought to provide liberally for the showing. The first thing for the government to do ascertain, so far as it can, whether Amer ican exhibitors consider the game worth the candle. Were the fair now open the American section certainly would be boy-cotted, and might have to be guarded. Whether the existing bitterness will con tinue for two years is a matter of busi ness calculation entirely.

any "ancient alliance" rubbish, is intro duced into this entirely commercial legis lation; if especially the least sign is given that this country desires aught from France at this juncture but compliance with the principles of international law, there will be some disagreeable facts forced home on the sentimentalists. The appro priation bill will be endangered. Even if it is not beaten an acrimonious discussion is sure to ensue, in the course of which some very plain questions will be put. The sponfor Gallic good faith will have to have his time extended more than once before he succeeds in convincing congress or the country that there was merely fortuitous coincidence in the arrival of the Cape Cupid should have been the only one to Verde squadron at Martinique. The main suffer at Omaha. Does his mother wear purpose of the Francophile party, if that crinoline in Nebraska? That good woman

curious cult of ignorance and hysteria still exists, will, in short, be defeated.

Moreover, the American statesman who is even suspected of fawning upon a coun-try in which the name of this country has not been mentioned for years save in men-

ace or gibe can prepare in advance his re-tirement from public life. Appeal of the Red Cross.

From the Chicago Record.

The relief committee of the American branch of the Society of the Red Cross has issued an appeal that is worthy the consideration of the people of the entire coun try. This organization has no other of work than to relieve the distress of the suffering in cases of war, pestilence and

It was organized at Geneva a number of years ago at a conference of representa-tives from nearly all the civilized nations of the globe, and in this way it was give a national character in all those countries in which branches were established. By an international agreement the various societies are given peculiar privileges in times of war, and its agents and officers are permitted to carry on their work without hindrance from either of the belligerents, but they are prohibited from having anything. however remote, to do with military or naval operations. They deal exclusively with the means provided to aid the wound ed, relieve the suffering and care for the sick, in all of which the Red Cross agents know neither friend nor foe. In case of a battle the ambulances, surgeons and nurses of the society go upon the field as soon as it is possible for them to do so and carry out the work of mercy that has been under

The American society has been genero in extending its aid to other countries in times of war, and during the Franco-Prushostilities in 1870-1 it sent to Paris from its own funds \$120,000, while the French branch expended \$2,500,000. Even the Spanish branch contributed to the humanitarian work of that war in the sum of \$4,000. In the Turko-Russian, the Tunisian the Tonquin, the Madagascar, the Graeco Turkish and several other wars the Red Cross has carried on its work of mercy. The present trouble has put an unusually heavy burden upon the society, for, in ac dition to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, it has undertaken to provide for the starving people of Cuba, which is an

The society appeals to the people of the United States for any aid that it is possible to procure, and almost anything that a generous person can spare will be available, although money is the most useful. The president of the Gallatin National bank, of New York, is the treasurer, and funds may

Why the Italians Are Rioting. rom the New York World.

What is the matter in Italy?

Taxation. Ever since Italy began to pose as a "great power" and joined the triple alliance she has been maintaining an enormous naval and military establishment. She is steadily approaching the fate of the fabled frog, who, to please her vanity, tried to swell herself up to the size of a cow. Marion Crawford, the novelist, has recently shown some of the results. "Some great landowners," says he, "have to pay nearly 60 per cent of their income to the national, provincial and commercial taxa tion together, I pay upon the assessed in-come upon a few acres of land 42 per cent

and 23 per cent upon the assessed rent of The total value of the land in Italy i \$4,640,000,000, and the taxes levied upon it are \$21,300,000. Most of the land is unproctive and the aggregate income derive from it does not represent 1 per cent to its owners, while the taxes amount to nearly one-half per cent of the assessed value. The household property of Italy is \$1,440,000,000, on which taxes to the amount of \$17,700,000 are levied, equivalent to nearly 1½ per cent of the assessed value. Household property hardly brings in 2½ per cent to the owners so that one-half of it goes to the govern-

The 28,000,000 inhabitants of the country have also to contribute \$56,000,000 in the shape of income tax, equivalent to \$2 per shape of income to head of population.

small landowners, and the imports exceed the exports by \$24,000,000. The maintenance of the army and navy alone costs \$72,000.00 a year, or nearly double the amount levied on land and household property. In these circumstances it is not strange

that the rise in the price of wheat has caused violent bread riots. Nor, is it re markable that the republicans, who are opposed to Italy as a triple alliance frog should have hoped to upset the monarchy which stands for the frog policy.

The Bonnet and the Bullet. From the Chicago Times-Herald.

Feminine fashion as an effective elem in warfare is one of the unique issues that have come to the front in these history making days. The women of Washington, it seems, have resolved themselves into a patriotic league for the purpose of inducing their fair fashionable friends all over th country not to buy French millinery.

This bellicose boycott of the much adored Parisian bonnet is intended as internation al retaliation, inasmuch as France has as the present unpleasantness. It will mean say these self-sacrificing sisters, an annual loss of \$50,000,000 to French importers. But they—the women—love their country more than the coveted pieces of headgear, and progresses with a long list of patrenesses

No matter how this return charge of the fair four hundred may end, this is not the first time feminine headgear has played a part in history. Not only the big been a vexation to the modern theater goer and the inspirer of new municipal laws for its suppression, but as far back as 500 years ago it was a constant worry to the mandate making sterner sex. One conspicuous instance is the royal decree of Louis XI., who excluded the monstrous hat of fair faddists from both church and

Woman's headgear is, without doubt. powerful piece of human ingenuity, and this neoteric movement, as an interesting nstration of the relative influence the bonnet and the bullet, may commend itself to the liberty loving ladies of the land.

Omeha's Art Crusade.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

Two enthusiastic and muscular Salvatio Army girls started out the other night to elevate Omaha's artistic taste with an ax and succeeded in demolishing several stat-ues of Cupid which ornamented the fine arts building of the Trans-Mississippi ex-

"It was pretty hard work," sighed on of the fair iconoclasts, as she was led away by a policeman. "We had to climb over a high fence and there was barbedwire on top of it—which tore our clothes and hurt our hands dreadfully. But that doesn't matter. Those statues were sim Not having seen those Omaha Cupid

we are not in a position to say that their destruction may not have been justified. As a rule, however, art criticism rendered with an ax requires intelligent direction in order to accomplish the best results. The mere statement that the Omaha strtues were "simply awful" is not sufficiently explicit. If by that expres is meant that they were inartistic no loss has been sustained; but if they were destroyed merely because they wore no clothing the question must be considered

as open for debate.

Cupid's'long suit isn't clothes. He is generally considered to be a very lovable little fellow and his lack of wardrobe never has seriously counted against his popularity. We can hardly understand why Cupid should have been the only one to suffer at Omaha. Does his mother wear

always presents a conspicuous figure in all the art galleries, and she never has helped the milliners and dressmakers very

Until public taste in Omaha has been elevated above the ax standard of art crit-icism we believe it would be well for the exposition managers to provide Apollo with a pair of "Apollo # pants"-save the word! and give Venus a bathrobe at least. If the fragments of Cupid can be patched up perhaps the little fellow can manage to escape unpleasant attention by donning knickerbockers. Either do this or lock up the woodsheds during the exposition see

The Influx of Gold.

From the Chicago Tribune.

During the first ten months of the presen fiscal year the net imports of gold amounted to \$30,000,000. That large and unprecedented figure will be increased to \$100,000,000 by the end of the month. This remarkable influx of gold is due, of course, to the fact that Europe has been and still is a heavy purchaser of American foodstuffs, and that this country has not been willing to take pay for those products exclusively in European products. The imports of manufac tured goods have remained small; therefore the Europeans have to settle in gold the adverse balance of trade.

This has been done by them without any verites are in the habit of declaring must ensue when one nation for any reason makes a demand for gold on others . Ther is so large a stock of that metal that \$90,-000,000 worth of it has been transferred from Europe to America to settle a trade balance of unexampled magnitude without causing the least business disarrangement anywhere. There have been no symptoms of that "desperate scramble for gold" the Bryanites used to talk about.

While the United States has been adding to its stock of gold by importation it has been coining at its mints the output of the American gold mines. Since July 1 last over \$50,000,000 worth of gold bullion all of it of American origin—has been con verted into coin. Thus foreign and sources of supply have added about \$150. 000,000 worth of gold to the American stock The amount of gold coin in circulation March 1, 1897, was estimated at \$515,000,000 at the beginning of last month it was little over \$582,000,000. Owing to the increased supply of gold and the shipmen of large quantities of paper currency from New York to the South and West, gold is being used much more extensively in business transactions in that city. Between 50 and 75 per cent of the custom house payments are being made in gold coin, for many years prior to 1891 not more than per cent of the payments were made in that way.

The free silverites do not express their gratification at the increase of the stock of money in the United States. They are all the time demanding "more money," and when there is more they do not rejoice. That is because it is real money and not the bastard stuff they hanker after. They insist that the only way to get "more money" is for the government to knock & silver money it has and then allow an in-definite number of 40 cent dollars to be oined-all in order that impenitent debtors might be enabled to cheat creditors. Since that is what they desire, it is not strang that they take no pleasure in the increas of the stock of gold money, with which no body can be cheated.

The Rank of Admiral. rom the Boston Herald.

The size and importance of our navy naturally demand a corresponding grad-ing of its commanding officers. The navy of the United States, like that of Great Britain, will probably henceforth be the chief branch of our fighting service so long as war, or the possibility of war, exists among nations that call themselves civ-Before the civil war the highest rank in our navy was that of comm With the enormous growth of the service at that time, the ranks of admiral and vice admiral and rear admiral were created. Farragut being the admiral and Porter the vice admiral. On the death of Farragut, with his death the title beca as well as that of vice admiral. The present war being so largely a naval one, it would seem to be desirable that the seryice should again be honored with officials chief in command as distinctly as during the civil war. Possibly it might be bet ter, however, to change the designation of rear admiral to admiral, while the highest officer might be called admiral general or In the British navy there are three

classes of admirals, called respectively admirals of the red, the white and the blue, from the color of the flags that they fly, with vice and rear admirals of each It is noteworthy that the word admiral is of Oriental derivation, coming from the Arabic "amir-al-bahr." commander of the sea. The word is said to have been introduced into Europe by the Genoese or Venetians in the twefth or thirteenth century, the final syllable or word having been omitted. The Arabic "amir" from the verb "amara," to command, and is the same as "emir," or "ameer," the word for chief common in the Orient. The Spanish, Portuguese and Italian form of the word is "almirante." The name is a proud one in Spanish history. It is long since Spain has had naval success her greatest naval victory, the battle of Lepanto, is one that earned her the gratitude of all Europe, which but for the magnificent achievement of Don Juan de Aus tria would have been at the mercy of the

England and Japan Allied. From the Chicago Tribune. There is probably some foundation for

the persistent rumors of an Anglo-Japan ly been making friendly advances to Japan, and there is no reason why Japan should not respond if it has not done so already. already. Russia is equally the foe of each, and both have suffered at the czar's hands. Japan conquered Port Arthur and the Liao-Tung peninsula and Wei-Hai-Wei as thoroughly as we are likely to conquer the Philippines, and the Chinese territory belonged to Japan as fairly as the Philip pines will belong to us. Russia first cor pelled the Japs to let go of all their conquered territory in China, and then calmly grabbed the largest piece for itself. Engago when it took formal possession of Wel-Hai-Wel after the term of Japanese occupancy had expired. There is no rea-son why Japan should hold a grudge against Great Britain, while there are abundant reasons for both to pool their issues against Russia. If such an alliance has really been entered into it will constitute a sort of regulator in the balance of Asiatic power. The matter is of peculiar interest to us because the two nations may play an important part in determining and enforcing our rights in the Philippines.

Red, White and Blue. From the Atchison Globe.

Having failed to convince people of her relationship to Admiral Dewey, Mrs. Ly-sender John Appleton attracted some attention to-day by appearing in a red hat, and a white shirt waist and a blue skirt.

Palse, and He Knew It.

From the Yonkers Statesman.
"All's well!" shouted the sailor on the ookout of the ocean steamship.
"You're a liar, if there fver was one!" thip who had temporarily stopped feeding

"Well," said the governor of Manila, "If this is a Pacific squadron, heaven preserve us from their quarreisome one."

TO LUCASTA, ON GOING TO THE WARS.

> Tell me not (sweet) I am unkind, That from the numbery Of thy chaste breast and quiet mind To war and arms I fly.

And with a stronger faith embrace A sword, a horse, a shield.

Yet this inconstancy is such, As you, too, shalf adore; I could not love thee, dear, so much, could not love user.

Loved I not honor more.

—Richard Lo

THE BAREFOOT BOY.

Cheerity, then, my little man, Live and laugh, as boyhood can? Though the finty slopes be hard, Every morn shall lead thee through Fresh baptisms of the dew; Every evening from thy feet Shall the cool wind him the heat: All too soon these feet must hide In the prison cells of pride. Lose the freedom of the sod. Like a colt's for work be shed, Made to tread the mills of toil Happy if their track be found Never on forbidden ground; Happy if they sink not in Ah, that thou couldst know thy joy

-John Greenleaf Whitties THE BEGINNING OF THOUGHT.

All thoughts that mold the are bests Deep down within the primitive soul, and from the many slowly upward win To one who grasps the wi

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

From the meager telegraphic dis fury of the mobs. An eye witness writes from Minervino: "A wild mob of men armed with spades and sticks and knives, headed by screaming women with dis-hevelled hair, and children sobbing with terror and excitement, charged acro square to the Palasso Municipale. few soldiers present were beaten with blows, the doors were smashed few minutes later chests, chairs, tables, registers came flying through the win-dows. Some of the rioters broke into a shop and dragged out casks of petroleum and turpentine. They piled the furniture against the palanzo, soaked it with the turpentine and the petroleum, and lighted it in a dozen places. In a moment the palazzo was wreathed in flames and smoke. In less than an hour the same thing had happened to the custom bouse and the office for the registration of con-tracts and to more than one of the clubs

tracts and to more than one of the clubs of the Signori.

"The mayor hurried through the square in the hope of calming the storm-but was forced to retreat in all haste. Another effort to quiet the crowd was made by a gentleman whose gentle kindness and open-handed generosity had endeared him to the peasants. But it met with no better success. 'We do not want to hurt you,' cried the mob, 'but this is our place, not yours. Go away!' And they pushed him, not roughly, toward his house. On him, not roughly, toward his house. On the steps he turned again, and with tears implored the crowd to disperse. An un-known hand thrust out of the crowd dealt him a heavy blow with a pair of shears, and he was carried insensible into his

Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, tells this story at his own expense! "It was during my recent inspection of the convict camps. Among other places I visited were the coal mines, and in order to make a thorough inspection it was necessary to go down into the mines and see the convicts at work. Two guards accompanied me down into the mines. They showed me acceptable of interest. panied me down into the manual and showed me averything of interest, and showed me averything of interest, and showed me where the convicts were finally took me where the convicts were of finally took me was proached them one of at work. As we approached them one of the convicts rushed over to me caying. 'Good Lord! Bill Atkinson, as sure as I good Lord! Bill Atkinson, as sure as I What on earth, Bill, did they convict you of doing? I readily recognized the man as one whom I had known since my boy

One of the unexpected results of the Spanish war is a decided scarcity of pineapples. This delicious fruit comes largely from the Bahama Islands, and atherto has from the Bahama Islands, and attnerto ma-been brought here mostly by small sailing vessels, schooners, flying the American flag. Naturally these boats, fearing capture by Spanish gunboats or privateers, have re-mained in port, and the trade has gone to English craft. Freight rates have gone up, and the supply of the fruit is both up, and the supply of the fruit is both scant and expensive. The pineapple is found in nearly all the numerous islands which make the Bahama group and in some places is the only output.

The father of Adjutant General Corbi The father of Adjutant General Corbin is still living in the old family homestead in Ohio. Although more than 30 years old, he manages the farm upon which the general spent his boyhood and where he stepped hoeing corn to enlist as a private soldier at the outset of the rebellion. When stopped hoeing corn to enist as a province soldier at the outset of the rebellion. When the old gentleman heard that his son had been appointed adjutant general he was been appointed adjutant general he was much pleased and taking a pen in his fe hand wrote his congratulations: "Dear Henry," he began, "it's a long ways from a hill of corn to adjutant general of the United States."

"Jim" Carlin, now in command of the big monitor Monterey, was a lieutenant on the old Vandalia, wrecked in the Sa-moan disaster. When his ship was going ashore Carlin and all others on board ashore Carin and all others on board clung to the rigging, and the force of the wind on that fateful day may be imagined from the fact that all the clothing was stripped by it from the men. "The band of my undershirt and my shoes were all the wind left on my body," Carlin afterward reported afterward reported.

How largely the English share in the Spanish animosity toward Americans was shown by the ungracious treatment accorded the English consul at Cadiz, with whom the departing American consul had left his personal effects. They were unceremoniously dumped in the street, and the En-glishman had difficulty in finding a room where they could be stored, or any one who would help take them there, and was, more-over, treated with much incivility.

The title of the oldest newspaper reporter in this country is one that is quite likely to be disputed by a good many aged scribes, but undoubtedly this distinction has until now rightfully belonged to Thomas Towndrow, who has just died in New York at the ripe old age of 88. It would be pretty hard to beat the record of a man who had done reporter's work with the elder Bennett and Horace Greeley, as this veteran scribe had done.

In Havana there is a device for protecting passengers from the extortion of cab-men, which might profitably be imitated in other countries. The lamp-posts are painted in various colors, red for the cen-tral district, blue for the second circle, green for the third, etc., and thus the "fare" knows immediately when he has passed a legal boundary, and pays accord-

ingly. Probably it is safe to say that the career of Gladstone furnished the themes of more sermons in the Sunday pulpits than that of any man who has lived in this generation anywhere in the world.

Yale's attempt to raise \$5,200 for two rapid-fire guns for the auxiliary cruiser of that name is more than successfulover \$5,000 having so far been subscribed and more coming.

According to the "Genealogical Dictionary of New England," all the Deweys from New England are related to the great ad-